At Berry's.

When it's so hot that you feel as if you were going to melt, remember that cold day last winter. You were "hot" about the weather even then, but that has passed.

Now the question is, Are you dressed to meet this kind of weather? Are you wearing the coolest clothing? Do you realize the difference there is to your personal comfort between our new hot weather and the common summer suits?

Serges $10 and Under.
$4 Crashes for $2.50.
$3 Crashes for $3.50.
About 30 per cent. off Negligees.

O. H. Berry & Co.
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

PAT A FINE PITCHER.

HE MAKES HIS DEBUT AND RICHMOND WINS EASILY.

READING UNABLE TO HIT HIM.

Only One Man Gets Beyond Second, and Error Permits Him to Score—Protest Against Sunday Games—Results Elsewhere.

Richmond, 12; Reading, 1.
Allentown, 6; Lancaster, 1.
Newark, 3; Wilkesbarre, 5.

SUNDAY GAMES.

Newark, 6; Reading, 4.
Wilkesbarre, 19; Lancaster, 9.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO-DAY.

Reading at Richmond.
Wilkesbarre at Newark.
Lancaster at Allentown.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	11	6	.647
Allentown	11	8	.579
Lancaster	10	10	.500
Wilkesbarre	10	11	.476
Reading	10	12	.454
Newark	7	12	.368

Pat. Flaherty, Manager Wells's sturdy little utility man, made his '99 debut as a pitcher yesterday, in the first of a series of games with Reading, and did splendid work. The only man that the visitors got safely to second scored, for Pat. held them well in hand all the time. He was steady, and as cool as an iceberg from the first until the end. Not once did he falter, but encouraged by the men behind him by word and great playing, he kept right on duty. Up to the eighth inning not a single player from Reading had passed second base.

READING'S ONLY RUN MADE.

Murphy led off in the eighth and drove the ball to left-centre for two bases, while the next two men up went out easy. Childs hit to left for one base, and "Pfanny," who was in for sick Ralph Seybold, let the ball get away from him, and Reading's pitcher scored.

The Champions went to work in the first inning and mixed things up. Four rattling singles off Murphy, helped out by sacrifice hitting and base-running, made five runs. The boys never let up on Murphy. They gave Reading all kinds of trouble, and had them going so, that seven errors, some of them costly ones, were piled up.

George Fox, who is certainly a great catcher, was off in throwing, and clever Mike Doherty had his troubles. The clubs play again this afternoon.

Here's the score:

RICHMOND.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wrigley, s. s.	4	1	0	4	4	0
Shannon, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dolan, 2b.	5	2	2	3	1	0
Pfanmiller l. f.	4	2	2	1	0	1
Calhoun, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Hargrove, c. f.	3	2	1	5	0	0
Dundon, 3b.	3	2	2	0	3	0
Steelman, c.	3	2	2	2	1	0
Flaherty, p.	4	1	1	1	3	0
Totals	33	12	10	27	12	1

READING.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cockman, s. s.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Stratton, r. f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Childs, 2b.	2	0	2	4	7	0
Betts, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Drauby, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Doherty, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	2
Lawrence, c. f.	4	0	0	3	0	1
Fox, c.	3	0	0	2	2	3
Murphy, p.	3	1	1	0	2	1
Totals	30	1	5	24	16	7

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Richmond	5	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	*	—12
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—1

Summary: Two-base hits—Dundon, Murphy. Three-base hit—Pfanmiller. Home run—Steelman. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Dundon. Stolen bases—Wrigley, Pfanmiller, Hargrove, Dundon. Bases on balls—Off Flaherty, 4; off Murphy, 4. Double plays—Wrigley to Dolan to Calhoun; Cockman to Childs to Drauby. Struck out—By Flaherty, 2; by Murphy, 2. Left on bases—Richmond, 3; Reading, 6. Umpire—Mr. Mullane. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes.

GOOD REASONS FOR LOSING.

Could Not Hit at the Right Time and Base Running Was Poor.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—(Special.)—Newark lost to Wilkesbarre to-day through stupid base-running and inability to hit opportunely. The feature was the fielding of O'Dwell, Clymer, and Woodruff. Score:

NEWARK.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Klopf, s. s.	0	2	2	6	0
Hardesty, c. f.	1	1	0	1	0
Scheffler, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Vietch, 3b.	1	2	2	2	2
Bottenus, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Herbert, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Woodruff, l. f.	0	1	2	2	0
Roach, c.	0	0	3	2	0
McPartlin, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	3	8	27	19	3

WILKESBARRE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Clymer, s. s.	2	2	4	2	0
Halligan, r. f.	0	1	1	1	0
Coughlin, 3b.	1	0	4	3	1
Goeckel, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0
O'Dwell, l. f.	0	1	3	1	0
Richter, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Burns, 2b.	1	2	3	1	1
Gonding, c.	1	2	5	2	0
Goodwin, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	5	11	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Wilkesbarre	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—5

Summary: Two-base hits—McPartlin, Clymer, Richter. Sacrifice hits—O'Dwell (2), Clymer. Stolen bases—Bottenus. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Wilkesbarre, 8. Struck out—By Goodwin, 3; by McPartlin, 1. Double play—Vietch to Bottenus. First base on balls—Off Goodwin, 6; off McPartlin, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Halligan, Goeckel. Wild pitches—Goodwin; McPartlin. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

ALLENTOWN WINS WITH EASE.

Plays All Around Lancaster and Takes the Game.

ALLENTOWN, July 31.—(Special.)—Allentown had no difficulty in defeating Lancaster to-day, playing all around the visitors. Steady and consistent battery work and bunching hits made Allentown easy victors. Score:

ALLENTOWN.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Smith, r. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Henry, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Joe Delehanty, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0
McIntyre, 3b	1	0	0	1	0
Lutenberg, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Mills, 2b	1	2	2	4	0
Jim Delehanty, s. s.	0	1	4	4	1
McManus, c.	1	3	5	0	0
Stimmell, p.	0	2	0	3	0
Totals	6	11	27	13	1

LANCASTER.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Leahy, s. s.	0	1	1	4	1
Ward, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Leidy, c. f.	0	0	5	0	0
Schaub, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
McVey, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Wente, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Schmidt, r. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Stroh, c.	0	1	0	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	1	5	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allentown	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—6
Lancaster	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Summary: Two-base hits—McManus, Lutenberg, and Stimmell. Three-base hits—Smith, Joseph Delehanty, McVey, Wilhelm, and Stroh. Sacrifice hit—Leahy. Stolen bases—Mills, McManus, and McIntyre. Double plays—Stimmell to Mills to Lutenberg to James Delehanty; McIntyre to Mills to Lutenberg; Leahy to Wente. First base on balls—Off Stimmell, 3. Struck out—By Stimmell, 5. Left on bases—Allentown, 6; Lancaster, 6. First base on errors—Allentown, 2; Lancaster, 1. Passed ball—McManus. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—1 hour and 32 minutes.

TWO GAMES ON SUNDAY.

Protest at Hazleton, and No Others May Be Played There.

HAZLETON, PA., July 30.—Wilkesbarre had no difficulty in hitting Frazier this afternoon at Freeland, and this, combined with Lancaster's poor fielding, won the game. The feature of the game was McVey's brilliant work in centre-field and the hitting of Clymer, Odwell, and Richter. Umpire Moran failed to appear, and Players Wilhelm and Goodwin officiated, giving excellent satisfaction. Attendance, 1,251.

Before the game began Sheriff Harvey stepped on the diamond and read to the managers and players of both teams a protest against Sunday base-ball playing from a number of ministers, who requested the Sheriff to prohibit the sport. No more games may therefore be scheduled for Freeland. Score:

WILKESBARRE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Clymer, s. s.	2	4	2	5	0
Halligan, r. f.	2	2	3	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	3	3	2	1	0
Goekel, 1b	3	3	12	0	0
Odwell, l. f.	4	4	4	0	0
Richter, c. f.	2	4	0	0	1
Burns, 2b	3	4	3	1	1
Gonding, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Jimeson, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Patton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	19	24	27	12	2

LANCASTER.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Leahy, s. s.	3	2	0	0	0
Ward, 2b	2	2	3	3	1
Leidy, c. f.	1	2	1	0	1
Schaub, 3b	2	3	1	3	2
McVey, l. f.	1	2	7	0	2
Wente, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Schmidt, r. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Stroh, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Frazer, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	9	14	24	11	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Wilkesbarre	2	1	4	6	1	4	1	0	*	—19
Lancaster	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	—9

Summary: Earned runs—Wilkesbarre, 5; Lancaster, 2. Two-base hits—Odwell, Richter, Ward (2), Schaub, and Stroh. Three-base hit—Clymer. Home run—Richter. Sacrifice hits—Gonding (2). Left on bases—Wilkesbarre, 5; Lancaster, 4. Struck out—By Patton, 1; by Frazer, 1. Double play—Schaub, Ward, and Wente. First base on errors—Wilkesbarre, 4; Lancaster, 3. First base on balls—Off Jimeson, 2; off Patton, 2; off Frazer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Wilhelm and Goodwin. Time of game—2 hours and 40 minutes.

Newark Defeats Reading.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Newark defeated Reading to-day in a game characterized by both loose fielding and sensational plays. With proper support Donovan would have shut out the visitors. Reading tied the score in the sixth inning on Herbert's error and Donovan's balk, but the local team won out later by timely hitting. The features were a sensational steal of Scheffler from first to third base, and Childs's phenomenal stop of a batted ball. Score:

NEWARK.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Klopf, s. s.	2	2	1	4	0
Hardesty, c. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Scheffler, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0
Vietch, 3b.	1	2	2	3	3
Bottenus, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Herbert, 2b.	0	0	5	2	2
Woodruff, l. f.	0	0	4	1	2
Roach, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Donovan, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	6	8	27	12	7

READING.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Clyman, s. s.	0	2	0	3	2
Fertsch, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0
Drauby, 1b.	1	0	2	0	1
Betts, l. f.	0	0	9	1	1
Doherty, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Lawrence, c. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Fox, c.	2	1	2	1	0
Thatcher, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	4	8	24	11	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Newark	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	—6
Reading	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Summary: Two-base hits—Scheffler. Sacrifice hits—Klopf, Hardesty, Vietch. Stolen bases—Bottenus, Fertsch, Betts, Drauby. Left on bases—Newark, 9; Reading, 11. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Thatcher, 3. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 3; off Thatcher, 4. Balk—Donovan. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburg Defeats the Orioles—Score, 7 to 3.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 31.—Chesbro filled the bases in the first inning, with bases on balls, and let McGraw in on a wild pitch. After that he steadied down, and with good support kept the hits well scattered. Hill was easy enough to be found when hits meant runs. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	—7	11	2
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	8	4

Batteries: Chesbro and Bowerman; Hill and Robinson.

Umpires: Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Time of game, 2 hours and 10 minutes.

WASHINGTON, 8; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Chicagoes placed their regular team in the field today for the first time in several weeks, but could not overcome the Washington hoodoo. With a lead of four runs they went to pieces in the fifth, and never recovered from the slump. Attendance, 1,100. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5	12	2
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	*	—8	13	1

Batteries: Taylor and Chance; Weyhing and Kittridge.

Umpires: Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Time of game, 1 hour and 50 minutes.

COLONELS, 8; NEW YORK, 3.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 31.—The Giants played poor ball to-day, and the Colonels had easy sailing. Doyle talked too long and loud to Umpire Smith, and was removed from the game. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Louisville	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	*	—8	12	3
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	6	4

Batteries: Philippi and Zimmer; Carrick and Wilson.

Umpires: Messrs. Manassau and Smith. Time of game, 1 hour and 45 minutes.

REDS, 4; BROOKLYN, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—McJames was wild and poorly supported in the eighth and ninth innings, and the Reds won out when the game seemed sure for the leaders. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—	4	7	0
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	8	3

Batteries: Phillips and Peitz; McJames and McGuire.

Umpires: Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Time of game, 2 hours and 5 minutes.

POSTPONEMENT.

St. Louis-Boston game postponed on account of rain.

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

Baltimore at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Louisville.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	28	.682
Boston	53	33	.616
Philadelphia	51	36	.593
Baltimore	50	36	.581
St. Louis	46	39	.541
Chicago	45	40	.529
Cincinnati	45	42	.517
Pittsburg	43	43	.500
Louisville	38	48	.442
New York	35	50	.412
Washington	34	57	.374
Cleveland	15	74	.169

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Results at Brighton Beach to-day:

First race—five furlongs—Lady Uncas (2 to 1) won, Calea (11 to 5 and even) second, Beautiful (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:01 2-5.

Second race—five and a half furlongs—Stuart (7 to 5) won, Standing (5 to 1 and 8 to 5) second, Modrine (8 to 1) third. Time, 1:08 1-5.

Third race—six furlongs—Box (7 to 5) won, Donald Bain (3 to 1 and 4 to 5) second, Glorian (7 to 1) third. Time, 1:14 1-5.

Fourth race—one mile and forty yards—Maid of Harlem (6 to 1) won, Althea (4 to 1 and 7 to 10) second, Dr. Parker (4 to 5) third. Time, 1:44.

Fifth race—one mile—Imp (9 to 5) won, Firearm (4 to 1 and even) second, Peep o' Day (8 to 1) third. Time, 1:49 3-5.

Sixth race—Handicap Hurdle, two miles—Premier (11 to 2) won, Hardy C. (6 to 1 and out) second, The Lost Chord (3 to 1) third. Time, 3:48 3-5.

ROOF GARDEN CLOSED TO-NIGHT.

Three Acts in the Bill Cancelled—The Park Vaudevilles.

There will be no performance at the Jefferson Roof Garden to-night. The entertainment presented there last night did not meet with the approval of the people, and it is the people to whom Manager Wells is catering. Two acts on the bill are exceptionally strong, but the other three were not in the least entertaining. Caron and Herbert, comedy acrobats, are the best in their line yet seen in Richmond. They are finished acrobats, doing skilful work, and their comedy is clean and pure. As a monologuist Loney Haskell ranks high with those that have been seen here. He drew laughter with good humor, and the stories he gave out were told in an original and entertaining manner.

Mr. Wells cancelled Lizzie Hall and Gordon Eldrid, whose acts did not please, and has wired to New York for three new acts, to open to-morrow afternoon at the matinee, which will be given at 3:30 o'clock. It is the intention of Manager Wells to give the best shows possible or none at all.

* * *

The vaudeville bill at Main-Street Park last night was up to the standard of that resort, and compared favorably with the excellent one that preceded it. The Elinore sisters, the advertised headliners, safely won that position with an act that is novel and bright with fresh Irish wit and humor. Swift and Huber, who have a most original musical comedy act, shared with the Elinores in the applause. Whellen and Doyle, especially Pat Doyle, did an act of expert dancing, with plenty of comedy thrown in, that made them popular. Maude Amber, in her singing act, also proved herself to be equal to the other artists. Ernest Havens and Mabel Andrews presented a sketch which, while not the very latest, was very much enjoyed. The same bill will be seen every night during this week, with a matinee on Saturday.

* * *

Simmons and Slocum gave an enjoyable performance at the Auditorium last night. The first part was particularly meritorious. A number of good songs were rendered, and the jokes had not seen too much service—not all of them. The olio was above the average, and possessed some merit. The work of the brilliant comedy quartette was exceedingly clever, and was deserving of the applause it received, while the comedy business of Lew Simmons, Vic Richards, and Clark Gibbs, Sr., caused much laughter. The dancing by Clark Gibbs, Jr., was splendid.

A special matinee performance will be given the Richmond and Manchester newsboys to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and the regular performances will be given all the week.

HUE AND CRY IN THE COUNTY.

Patrons Didn't Want Miss Southern Deposed, and Are Making Protests.

The trustees of the schools of Henrico seem to have made their meetings this year memorable by the changes they made in teachers. A number of teachers have been transferred from school to school, and in some instances complaint at their action has arisen.

The fight in behalf of Miss Goodwin, of the Fairmount High School, by the patrons is occasioning much comment and sympathy. Another cry is raised now in Varina District. The Pioneer School was taught last year by Miss Henrietta Southern, of this city. The patrons liked her very much, indeed. Recently Miss Todd of Chestnut Hill, was named to take her place. There is no objection to Miss Todd, particularly, but the patrons say they have tried Miss Southern, and like her, and don't see the necessity for a change.

It is probable that the county board took the step they did on the ground that Miss Southern was a non-resident. It is well known that Richmond has a school law that the county applicants shall not be appointed teachers in the city schools as long as there are resident applicants in just as good standing. This rubbed the county the wrong way, and a rule operative in like manner against Richmond was adopted by the county board. Miss Southern seems to be one of the victims of it.

SHOOT NOT TO BE HELD NOW.

Practice of Howitzers and Other Batteries Postponed Indefinitely.

The target shoot of the Howitzers and the other batteries of the State, which was appointed to take place at Ocean View next Friday, has been called off on account of the yellow-fever.

This was done yesterday by Lieutenant W. M. Myers, chairman of the committee, a telegram being sent to the batteries at Ocean View. It is not known now when the event will occur. This will be fixed as soon as the quarantine is lifted. The Howitzers have cancelled their charter of a special train via the Chesapeake and Ohio road for Friday.

Meeting of the Sons.

A regular meeting of the Sons of Veterans was held last night at Lee Camp Hall. Nothing more than routine business was transacted.

SLAVERY IN WASHINGTON'S TIME.

(Philip Alexander Bruce, in the Gentlewoman.)

One of the noblest of American rivers is the Potomac, with its winding, thickly wooded shores, and its broad expanse of sparkling waters melting away towards the blue Chesapeake on the far horizon. The English traveller, Smyth, who saw it about the time of the Revolution, spoke of it with enthusiasm as unsurpassed among streams. Beautiful by nature, it was, in the later Colonial age, made still more beautiful by the stately seats and well-tilled farms that varied the landscapes along its banks. From the ancient town of Belhaven—the modern Alexandria—down to the very mouth of the river there was a succession of plantation residences, with their curtilages, embosomed in their native groves and flanked by the outlying fields and meadows. Here lived the Washingtons, the Fairfaxes, the Masons, the Lees, the Fitzhughs, the Alexanders, the McCartys—names that in Virginia call up all that is most brilliant and charming in the social history of her past. All that birth and tradition, character and culture, talents and wealth could give to that history, they gave to a degree unexcelled in any other part of the Old Dominion.

Carried back in imagination to the times before the Revolution, we find ourselves sailing up the beautiful river and pausing in our course to visit one of these Colonial homes on its banks. We land at a wharf which has a number of boats of different kinds moored to it—barges, pettiangers, canoes—some for pleasure, some for the fisheries, some for the transportation of tobacco. We soon enter the main road, lined with hawthorn hedges, and having green pastures on either hand, on which sheep and cattle, and even deer, are browsing. At the end of a few hundred yards we come to the foot of a terraced garden, interspersed with English walnut trees, and overflowing with hollyhock, lilac, iris, crocus, tulips, anemones, and other old-fashioned flowers. There is an arboretum nearly filled with the ornamental shrubs of the surrounding region. The residence, reposing in its bower of umbrageous trees, looks down upon us from the level of the highest terrace. With its high-gabled ends and great stacks of chimneys, it presents both a solid and a stately aspect. Somewhat back of it are seen the out-buildings—the kitchen, servants' quarters, poultry-houses, corn-houses, granaries—all overshadowed by symmetrical rows of cherry, mulberry, and walnut trees, originally planted in the seed.

Reaching the top of the last terrace, we pass over a verdant lawn into a gravelled walk, with closely-trimmed box trees. We ascend a wide flight of steps to a latticed porch, shaded by venerable rosebushes in full bloom, and draw the great brass knocker of the door. Within the house all is spacious and airy. The halls above and below are wide, the ceilings on the lower floor high, the windows large and deep, with low seats. The capacious fireplaces do not belie the enormous stacks of chimneys on the outside. On the other side are closets or alcoves with shelves gleaming with old china and silver. Woodwork is to be seen on every hand—all elaborately and beautifully carved. The walls are wainscotted with walnut; the doors and balusters are made of polished mahogany; the mantelpieces of marble. Passing to the top floor, the visitor descries through the cuddy windows the broad river, dotted with white sails, or flashing in the sunlight as the breeze or schools of fish rippled its surface.

Such was one of these colonial homes. It was in all its main particulars typical of the others in the surrounding country. No people ever surpassed their owners in easy and graceful hospitality. The greatest happiness of these colonial Virginians was to entertain guests and to be entertained in turn. Drawn together by ties of blood and marriage, and by those bonds of sympathy that grow out of inherited family intimacies, they kept up a round of visiting through all the seasons. It was the custom in those times for families to pass several days, and even weeks, in the homes of friends or kinsmen residing in the circuit of fifty miles. The manner of life was more affluent and stately than has since marked the social habits of Virginia. These planters of the Potomac travelled in their chariots and four, with black postillions in buttons and cocked hats, or in their handsome barges driven forward by half a dozen black oarsmen, also dressed in livery. There were rowing and hunting parties, dinner and dancing parties during the week. On Sunday the country-side gathered at Pohick church, and ornate coaches and liveried servants and smartly-dressed gentry in picturesque contrast with the background of primaeval forest trees. Then there were crowded meetings on the race-course, near Alexandria, at which all the fashion, bravery, and beauty of the region came together, or there were lively journeys to Annapolis, when the season had brought to that gay town the pleasure-loving members of the landed aristocracy of Maryland and the adjacent parts of Virginia.

In all the varied and animated scenes of this brilliant social life the slaves had a very intimate and happy part. Under each roof there were servants who had been trained for their proper work from the time of their childhood. From the dignified butler, with his silver salver, to the dairy woman, with her piggins and churns, there was hardly one who had not come into the house a mere pickaninny. The master had his valet, the mistress her chamber woman, the daughters their maids, the sons their boys, who were in constant attendance. Washington was rarely seen without Billy. These servants, having from their earliest years been brought up in hourly association with their master's family, had acquired the most pleasing manners, and this, with their patience and amiability, made them the most agreeable domestics in the world.

There was not an important scene in the lives of their master and mistress into which the household servants did not enter. They received the new-born infant into their arms; they nursed the young child with natural fondness; they gathered in a beaming throng behind the assembly of guests at the family weddings; at gay entertainments they looked on unrebuker at the dancers in the drawing-room; they watched through the night, with patient solicitude, at the bed side of the sick; they shrouded the dead for that breathless slumber which shall never be broken; and crowded about the grave when the body was committed to the earth.

As Washington lay on his death-bed, four of his slaves were present in the room, and, in spite of his acute suffering, he showed his habitual consideration for the comfort of his faithful dependents by insisting that one of them, who had been on his feet for many hours in attendance on his master, should take a seat to obtain a needed rest. On the raw, penetrating day on which Washington caught the sore-throat which soon proved fatal, he declined to send a house-servant to the post-office, for fear lest he should be made sick by exposure to the weather—an exposure which Washington himself had undergone for several hours in the field.

A moving picture is given by the accomplished biographer of George Mason, who lived on the estate adjoining Mount Vernon, of the overwhelming grief which the death of the third and pious Mrs. Mason caused among her slaves. We are told that for days after she died the children and servants passed each other with tears and in silence, and that they only spoke in whispers.

At Mount Vernon the servants' quarters were structures of brick, situated in the immediate vicinity of the mansion. At Belvior, near by the homes of the Fairfaxes, there was a house which was known as the "Servants' Hall," perhaps in general imitation of English customs, which George William Fairfax—who had come over as the agent of his cousin, Lord Fairfax, the owner of a princely domain in Virginia—always religiously followed. The principal quarters on the Mason estate had been erected in a fine wood skirting the lawn at Gunston Hall. The little village had been named Logtown, because built of thick hewn logs. Each tenant had his pig-pen, poultry-house, and garden, and lived in a degree of comfort which a European laborer of that age might have justly envied.

The estates of the first citizens along the Potomac were small principalities in area. The plantation of George Mason spread over thousands of acres, and was divided into four tracts, each subject to the management of a separate overseer, and possessing its own band of laborers, a different set of barns and stables for the crops and teams, and of cabins for the slaves. Mount Vernon was divided into five tracts, subject to the same general rules of cultivation and administration which prevailed on Mason's estates. It covered a surface of about 4,000 acres. With his usual exactness, Washington had drawn a map of his plantations, with each field carefully numbered. Thoroughly informed by practical observation of the nature of its soil, he directed each year, even when in camp, the manner in which the field should be tilled and what crop it should bear. A weekly report was required of his general bailiff. After his last term as President had come to an end Washington formulated a complete system of rules for the cultivation and management of the Mount Vernon estates.

The principal crops of George Mason at Gunston Hall were maize and tobacco. Washington devoted his attentions to a greater variety of products—not only to tobacco and maize, but also to wheat, rye, potatoes, carrots, peas, pumpkins, flax, clover, and timothy. In the minute directions which he gave for the operations in his "River Farm" in 1789, we obtain a general idea of the kinds of work expected of his agricultural slaves in the spring that year. "To finish the old and prepare for the new crop, to put up fences, to heap up the manure early that it may get well and soon rotted; to carry it out and lay it in the furrows intended for carrots and potatoes, and on the ground intended for lettuces; making hills for the tobacco; grubbing and filling gullies in the field with old rails, stumps, trees, etc.; levelling banks; all this, with the cultivation of the crops that will be planted and sown, and gathering them in, will compose the greater part, if not all, of their labor."

It was the habit of Washington and his fellow-planters to carry on their agricultural operations in a manner to create within their own estates all the resources which it would be necessary to draw on from time to time. They were careful to train from boyhood slaves to act as coopers, sawyers, blacksmiths, tanners, curriers, shoemakers, spinners, weavers, knitters, and distillers. Their forests supplied lumber and charcoal, their cattle skins, their sheep wool, their fields cotton and flax, their orchards fruit. The cooper and sawyer made the hogsheads for the tobacco and the casks for the cider, built and kept in repair the cabins, barns, stables, fences, and gates; the blacksmith mended the plows, harrows, chains, and bolts, which in general were imported from England; the spinners and weavers manufactured the coarse clothes of the slaves and the finer goods worn by the children of their master's family; the distillers each autumn made many gallons of apple and peach brandy. On some of the plantations there were employed a white male weaver to superintend the slave weavers, and a white female spinner to overlook the slave spinners.

Irving, in his charming "Life of Washington," thus describes the relations of that great man with his slave workingmen: "He treated them with kindness; attended to their comforts; was particularly careful of them in sickness, but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of all their alloted tasks. He had a quick eye at calculating each man's capabilities. An entry in his diary gives a curious instance of this. Four of his negroes, employed as carpenters, were hewing and shaping timber. It appeared to him, in noticing the amount of work accomplished between two succeeding mornings, that they loitered at their labor. Sitting down quietly, he timed their operations, how long it took them to get their cross-cut saw and other implements ready, how long to clear away the branches from the trunk of a fallen tree, how long to hew and saw it, what time was expended in considering and consulting, and, after all, how much work was effected during the time he looked on. From this he made his computation, how much they could execute in the course of a day, working entirely at their ease.

"At another time we find him working for a part of two days with Peter, his smith, to make a plow on a new invention of his own. This, after two or three failures, he accomplished. Then, with less than his usual judgment, he put his two chariot horses to the plow and ran a great risk of spoiling them in giving his new invention a trial over ground thickly swarded."

Under the terms of his will, Washington manumitted all the slaves whom he held in his own right. Freedom would have been granted to them in his lifetime but for their intermixture by marriage with the negroes belonging to his wife. He provided amply for all those who were to be liberated at his death, who might be disabled by injuries, infirmities, or old age, and he forbade the transportation out of Virginia of such as should be in his possession at that time.

In a letter to John F. Mercer, dated 1786, Washington declared his intention never again of his own will to buy a negro. "I never mean, unless particular circumstances shall compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law." And he wrote to Lawrence Lewis, in August, 1787, as follows: "I wish from my soul that the Legislature of this State (Virginia) would see the wisdom of gradual abolition of slavery; it might prevent much future mischief."

If the warning of the great Washington had only been heeded, what a sea of precious blood and treasure would have been saved!

A Desecration.

(New York Journal.)

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